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0 DAILY BY
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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1804.

[No. 1115.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

R U M

In hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and lbs.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in lbs.
Sugar in hds. tierces and lbs.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candies
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemere,
Duffins, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaticks, blue Fricizes,
Calmances, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Oneburs and Tucklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslin and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

WANTED TO HIRE,
A WHITE OR BLACK FEMALE SER-
VANT, about fourteen years of age
Enquire of the Printer.

September 21.

Wanted to Hire,
A NEGRO BOY as a house servant. Ap-
ply to the Printer.

Sept. 25.

A Tan Yard for Sale,
In a good situation in the country to purchase
Hides or dispose of leather.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 15.

FALL GOODS.
JONAH THOMPSON and SON
HAVE RECEIVED

Per the ship United States from Liver-
pool, a part of their

FALL ASSORTMENT,
and are in daily expectation of the remainder via
Baltimore.

Oct. 1.

ROBERT B. JAMESON,
Offers for Sale,

30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,
8,000 do. Cocoa,

20 hds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bags of Cotton,

20 punch's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum
20 hds. Molasses,

20 pipes Holland Gin,
30 qr. chests of fresh Tess assorted,

10 pipes London P. Madeira
8 do. Old Port

4 do. P. Tenneriffe
15 qr. casks Sherry, and

4 pipes Brussels
3 hds. green Copperas,
4 hds. Roll Brimstone,

2 hds. Madder,
2 hds. Alum, and

120 boxes Spanish Segars of different
qualities, with most other articles in the Grocer's
Line.

May 29.

ARMINIAN SKELETON.
Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of

COTTON and STEWART, for a BOOK en-
titled,

THE SKELETONS:
Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and
The Carnal Preacher Dissected.
In two Parts.

Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Univer-
sal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, con-
demned, executed, and anatomized.

Part II. The Carnal Preacher Dissected,
with comments on several dark passages of scrip-
ture. In a series of letters, written at various
times to friends in the country.

Conditions, &c. are left at the above

Gore.

It is the opinion of several respectable clergy

men, that the above book contains the ground

work and principles of genuine piety, as it man-
ifestly proves, from the scriptures of truth, that

the doctrine of free will and universal redemption

is unfounded.

SHIP UNITED STATES, (A Regular Trader,) has just arrived

From LIVERPOOL,

and will be ready to receive

FREIGHT

for that Port, by the 15th of October. For

terms apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON and Co.

Who have received by said
ship, a few bales of WOLLENS, &c., which to-
gether with what they have on hand, makes a
handsome assortment, and the whole will be sold

on a liberal credit at costs and charges.

R. N. and Co.

Sept. 28.

d

For NEW YORK,

The fast sailing Sloop

LITTLE JIM,

THOS. V. BUTLER, Master.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on

board, at Ramsay's wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd.

Oct. 2.

p

For Freight (Coastwise)

The fast sailing Schooner

SYREN,

Burthen nine hundred barrels,

John Matthew, master.

Now ready to receive a cargo

and has good accommodations for passengers.—

Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 10.

d

For CHARTER,

The fine, new American

Ship ORB,

Captain FARLEY,

About 450 hogheads burthen;

Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to

any port in Europe, and can proceed immediate-
ly. For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

Aug.

d

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner BETSEY

of New Bedford,

Weston Howland, Master;

burthen 75 tons, or about 600 lbs.

5 years old, well found, and now in

good condition for sea. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Sept. 11.

d

FOR SALE,

IF APPLIED FOR SOON.

The schooner ELEANOR

Captain John Grayson, now

in this port, an excellent vessel,

well found and now ready to receive a cargo.

She is a fast sailer, and is registered at 111 tons,

carrying nearly 800 barrels. A liberal credit

will be given the purchaser, on good notes. For

further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BRENT,

at the City of Washington, or

Henry K. May, & Co.

October 6.

d

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,

The fine burthen some

Ship COLUMBIA,

Captain HAYDEN.

Will stow about four hundred hogsheads To-

bacco. For terms apply to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Sept. 1.

d

FRESH FRUIT.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Dr. Joseph Dyson's store,) Prince Street, has this day

received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig

Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sloop Sparrow from Antigua,

4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,

3000 Oranges,

30 lbs. Limes, packed in their natural skin,

49 boxes Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, by

the box or retail,

Fresh Lemons,

Sherry Wine of a superior quality,

And real Holland Gin.

Has always on Hand,

A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY

GOODS, &c.

The above articles are all in good order,

and of an excellent quality.

Aug. 22.

d

JAMES BACON, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,

&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES

consisting of

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hylon Skin,

Peko, Padra,

Pouchong and

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 18th at 11 o'clock will be sold on the premises,
A House and Lot of Ground,
On King street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Powell.
The LOT fronts 25 feet, and in depth 82 feet to a 12 feet alley, there is a large and convenient STORE on King street, and a large WAREHOUSE on the alley. A credit of 3, 6 and 9 months will be given, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

October 10

HENRY K. MAY, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Butts Cape Madeira Wine,
8 half pipes Alogin ditto,
5 pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
3 Pipes Holland
Hogheads
Tieres
Barrels } Country } GIN,
20 hogheads Molasses,
12 chefs Hyson and Young Hyson Teas,
80 barrels No. 1 and 2 Cargo Beef,
9 Ducking guns, and
A few bags Pimento.

October 8. d3w

WE HAVE ON HAND,

and for sale at our store,

Rum, Whiskey, Sugar, } In lbs,
Peach and Apple Brandy }
Salt of different kinds
Loaf Sugar, and Molasses
Vinegar by the barrel
Mackarel, Herrings and Shad
Cotton by the bag &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent potatoes
And five or six thousand uncommonly good
Cheese.

And continue as usual to keep an assortment
of Bolting Clothes, and to select the best flour
for family use.

Alexander Smith & Son.

The highest price given for country produce
and Flax-seed in particular.

October 10 d4w.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE,

At his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
Eleven bales of

CALCUTTA PIECE GOODS,

consisting of

Emmerties—Cosfalis—Sannahs—Baffins and Chintz.
600 pieces Nankeens,
180 pieces Bandano Handkerchiefs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and Leather do.
Girls and Boys' do. do.
Red Soal Leather, Upper Leather,
Bags of Black Pepper,
2 sacks of Sago,
2 chefs fresh Hyson Tea,
2 pipes very fine 4th proof Cognac Brandy,
2 pipes American Gin,
3 tierces Whiskey,
1 case Wool Hats,
34 lbs. No. 1 Beef, and a few
Coils of Cordage.

O.S. 2. d

WILLIAM STEWART, Jun.

Has received on Consignment,

Madeira Wine of the first quality,
usually denominated BRAZIL; which he now
offers for Sale in pipes, half-pipes, and quarter

do.

dff

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND

PIANA FORTE,

Believed by the possessor to be superior in power
and tone, to any other of the kind in the place.
It applied for immediately it will be disposed of
considerably below its value.

Enquire of the Printer.

Oct. 12. d1w

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

Price One Dollar, neatly bound,

FERDINAND & ELMIRA,

A Russian Story, by a Lady of Massachusetts.
Author of Julia, the Speculator, and Amelia

OCTOBER 11. d

C O R N

Wanted in the ear at Cameron
Mills, for which a generous price will be given
in CASH.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 9. d

SHUTER'S HILL,

I OFFER FOR SALE.

It's a valuable piece of property and
nothing makes me desirous of selling it, but a wish
to leave this part of America.

For terms apply to the subscriber who must sell
with the incumbrance of the right of dower.

Benjamin Dulany.

October 5. d3w

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

DISPUTE WITH SPAIN.

No. II.

Not only in a war with Spain, should we be exposed to universal defeat and disaster, from the pusillanimous character of our administration, and from the shameful state of weakness and degradation into which its contemptible policy has betrayed us, but there would be great and permanent mischiefs arising from the nature of the contest, which might indeed be diminished but could not be altogether prevented, by the wisest and most dignified councils.

It is affirmed without the fear of contradiction, that there is no nation except G. Britain, which has it in her power to inflict such serious injuries upon our commerce as Spain; for there is no other people who at once command so powerful a naval force, and who can so easily dispose of that force to our annoyance, as the Spaniards. Because the power and resources of Great Britain have triumphed over Spain, it certainly does not follow that without the strength of either, we should be equally successful. We have indeed imbibed our ideas of Spanish imbecility, rather from the relative superiority of France and Britain, than from the positive inferiority of Spain. Under the influence of the pernicious system by which she has long been governed, she has, it is true, lost much of her national vigour, and has, both at sea and land, been often defeated and disgraced by the valour and ability of her powerful adversaries; but she still constitutes a very great nation, with prodigious means and resources, which, though exerted with little vigour or address, would be amply sufficient, seriously to injure, perhaps to humiliate and disgrace us.

With Spain our commerce has been, and is believed now to be highly beneficial.—We import from her, few of her manufactures, and little of her produce; while the principal productions of the eastern and middle states (fish, corn, flour and some descriptions of lumber) meet there a ready market, and are immediately paid for in specie, or in bills of exchange on London. Indeed she is the only European nation, with whom the balance of our trade is constantly in our favour.

But from our commerce with her foreign possessions we derive still greater advantages. We supply her West Indian Islands with a variety of important articles, both of our own and of foreign growth or manufacture; in return for which we receive the greatest part of the specie which circulates among us, and which is absolutely essential to our wants; while we carry to her north and south American possessions, sometimes by licence, but more frequently by stealth and connivance, large quantities of European and Indian manufactures, selling them at a great profit, and receiving in return specie, or the produce of the country, which we dispose of at an advanced price in foreign markets.

From the mere loss then of our commerce with Spain we should suffer severe deprivations; but from her offensive efforts we might calculate upon the total ruin of our merchants.

She has at this time a formidable fleet, amounting it is believed to upwards of sixty ships of the line, with a proportionable number of frigates; the whole of which in the present posture of affairs, she might actively engage in the contest with us, and unfortunately she possesses a great variety of stations on which to place her naval detachments, most peculiarly favourable to our annoyance.

From the proximity of Spain to the Mediterranean, there is no doubt of her ability, on that sea to frustrate all our commercial operations. Such of our ships as should, by marvellous fortune, escape from her cruisers, would probably fall a prey to the Barbary corsairs, who unrestrained by our frigates, would sally out even to the Atlantic. The want of friendly ports to resort to in case of disaster, and the immense expense of maintaining fleets at such a distance, would deter us from sending thither a naval force of adequate strength, even if we had one to go there; but in our present debility there cannot be a question of our total incapacity, to protect a single vessel engaged in the extensive commerce which we carry on with Portugal, Italy, the Archipelago, and the other countries bordering on the Mediterranean. From her various possessions in the West Indies and America, Spain might harass us with no less effect. From East Florida, Cuba, and Porto Rico, small naval detachments would almost entirely exclude us from the West Indies, in which we find so valuable a market for our produce and manufactures.—From West Florida and Cuba she could readily command the Gulf of Mexico and

the navigation of the Mississippi. From various points in North and South America, she might surely intercept us in our intercourse with the French and Dutch colonies in South America, and the islands more immediately on that coast; and at the same time effectually interrupt our eastern brethren in their valuable seal and whale fisheries off Patagonia, Chili, and Peru, while from the Phillipine islands our rich merchantmen, in their voyages to and from China, would be exposed to much greater hazards than any they have heretofore experienced.

Our merchants, however, would not alone be sufferers; for our western citizens would fully participate in the national calamities.

From the connexion which has always subsisted between the Spaniards and the Greeks, and other nations of south western Indians, there would be no small reason to dread the renewal of a savage war. It is by no means improbable that these Indians would be induced by the artifices of their old friends and neighbours to take up the hatchet against us. Some of them, (the Greeks particularly,) are numerous, brave, and further advanced in civilization than any other of the tribes with which we are acquainted. We know that in the years 1777, and 1798, when war with Spain was in some degree contemplated, they assumed a very unfriendly aspect towards us, & as was supposed at the time, their hostile dispositions arose from the machinations of the Spaniards. If in addition to the force which Spain could easily collect in Florida from her other American dominions, she formed an alliance with these Indians, our settlements near the Mississippi and on the waters which empty into it, would be supposed to such a scourge as they would not be able to resist. The progress of their advancement would be greatly retarded, if their habitations were not altogether abandoned, and they would be but little satisfied after their fortunes and expectations had been thus blasted and destroyed, by being told of the future and very distant advantages they would derive from the possession of a strip of land in West Florida.

Having thus cursorily contemplated the mischief which war would inflict on this country it becomes us to take a concise view of the injuries we could do our enemy. And notwithstanding the prevailing prejudices of the day, I think I shall, in my next number, demonstrate, that she has really very little to fear from us—that the opinions which we have entertained of our means for offensive operations against her, are inflated and unfounded and that it will be therefore impolitic and dangerous to cherish views and expectations, which we have not the power to realise.

AN AMERICAN.

ON BRINGING UP CHILDREN.

With Ideas of higher stations and more expensive Modes of Living, than they will be able to support on the Death of their Parent.

Philosophers have often compared individuals of the human race to the various animals of the irrational creation. Some are said to resemble foxes, some hogs, and others asses; and the resemblance has been supposed to be so great as to contribute something to the support of the Pythagorean Metempsychosis. I believe the philosophers would not have erected it, while they were reciting resemblances, they had said, that a great part of mankind are like the peacock, which appears to take its greatest pleasure, and to place its chief good, in the display of its gaudy finery.—As to the transmigration of souls, some have thought that so great an attention to the beautiful appearance of the body, argues something in these persons against the existence of the soul at all; so that I do not pretend to corroborate from the circumstance of their likeness to the bird of Juno, the whimsical doctrine of the old Philosopher.

To figure, to the utmost extent of their ability, is the scope of people of fashion as to expend the plumage of its tail in all its pride is the supreme bliss of the peacock, whose internal qualities, and real value (which by the way, are in that respect like the vain votaries of Fashion,) by no means correspond with the ostentatious appearance.

As the desire of distinction is natural, so the wish to make a figure, even in externals, while, it is limited by right reason, and urges not to the violation of prudence & justice, is innocent at least, though scarcely laudable. But it is found in this age to lead to an expensive mode of living,

and to the affection of a splendour above what the rank requires, and the tune can support.

The house must be larger, the servants more numerous, the table more luxurious, and the equipage more splendid, than either a sense of decorum, or a prudent regard to the permanent interest of the family can admit. And what is the inducement? The hope of being received into company which assumes the envied title of the people of fashion. The aspirants to this honour are indeed freely received; but if it is suspected that they make a show without much substance to support it, they are commonly held in low esteem; and the subtleties they are obliged to use to conceal their inferiority, renders the state, which after much difficulty they have obtained, truly uneasy. They indeed enjoy in fancy, the pleasure of gratified pride, and are rapidly whirled in the circle which they have chosen, to find leisure for reflection. But this is a state which no rational creature, who possesses the faculty of which he boasts as his noble distinction, can deem desirable. And yet, for the sake of this distinction, what sacrifices are made?—Health, peace, and the plenty of competency, are the usual price of the dear bought purchase. Neither do these ostentatious people enjoy themselves sincerely, for they are conscious of impudence and injustice; and however they may attempt to stifle the voice of reason, they will sometimes be compelled to hear it; if not at the assembly and masquerade, yet on their pillows, and in their chamber, when after all their efforts to escape, they are under the unavoidable necessity of communicating with themselves, and of being still.

The creditors and the children of the numerous tribes who live above their rank and fortune, experimentally feel and deplore that my representation is not the fiction of a disclaimer. The creditors wait so long for payment as to lose their profit in the interest, and so often rejoice if they receive ten shillings in the place of twenty. Many of them have been reduced to beggary by supplying the vain with the necessities of life; for so it happens, that those who supply the vanities of life, are often paid with ostentatious liberality and alacrity; while he who sells bread, meat and raiment, is obliged to take out a commission of a bankrupt, or sue in vain by a tedious and vexatious process of the law.

The children suffer cruelly. They are introduced to a walk of life which they must relinquish forever on the departure of their parents. The money that should have been kept as a reservoir to supply their wants during life, in adversity, and in old age, has flowed in profusion to furnish superfluities in the season of health and youth.—Their sentiments, habits, pleasures, and prospects, are all in high life; yet their fortunes are such as must retain them in a state of dependence, if not of servitude. But supposing enough left to enable a large family to live in competent plenty, yet, as they have been used to ostentation and luxury, that plenty which would otherwise have afforded comfort, and been considered as a blessing, is viewed in the light of pecuniary and meanness; and that middle station in which they were born, and might have enjoyed as much happiness as belongs to human nature, is considered by them as a fallen state. Consequently, instead of feeling and displaying a cheerful and contented gratitude, they murmur and repine at their unfortunate condition.

I knew a family the father of which had an estate of five hundred a year. There were five children to enjoy it with him while he lived, and to inherit it when he should die. But his Lady was of opinion that he would serve his family most by introducing them into company and life, and forming valuable connections. The truth was, she loved a gay and dissipated life, and was too successful in persuading her husband to adopt her plan. A style and mode of living was immediately engaged in which would require, on the most moderate computation, one thousand a year. There was no mode of increasing the income, the father having no profession, and being above all trade. The whole time and attention of the family was devoted to dress fashionable diversions, and visiting a circle of neighbours, some of whom were East India nabobs, baronets and lords. The consequence was unavoidable. On the death of their parents, the children found that every foot of land, and all the goods & chattels belonged to impudent creditors, who after having sustained a heavy loss, eagerly seized every remainder of property; so that they saw themselves, literally, not worth a single shilling.—They might, with much reason, be unhappy in their situation, as their hopes and prospects had once been so elevated; but their misery was much increased by their inability to be useful in society, and unkindness of their fortune; for they really had no modes of fashionable life sent to the East took up the highway, and escape, was obliged to travel into Africa; the daughters with insults; but sick of attachment, one died of disappointment, sought dishonest bread in prostitution. So ends the luxury, the pride of a family could have been contented, for the middle state? Must we leave the rank in which we placed us, in order to relish. Must we be guilty of injustice in order to be happy! Things are not so constituted as to afford a good share of natural comforts, though usually furnished by philosophy and religion. How to chuse for themselves but blindly following the mass, themselves to be led, in the by the false light of a vapour on the certain guidance of the magnetic needle.

I wish I could induce the nature and value of But we do consider it, say sider what pleases ourselves it with constancy. Are I ask in return, that what fords you pleasure; Is it n contraria, that you live in others than yourselves? You in the eyes of others, as in their applause and admiration, are often paid with ostentatious liberality and alacrity; while he who sells bread, meat and raiment, is obliged to take out a commission of a bankrupt, or sue in vain by a tedious and vexatious process of the law.

The children suffer cruelly. They are introduced to a walk of life which they must relinquish forever on the departure of their parents. The money that should have been kept as a reservoir to supply their wants during life, in adversity, and in old age, has flowed in profusion to furnish superfluities in the season of health and youth.—Their sentiments, habits, pleasures, and prospects, are all in high life; yet their fortunes are such as must retain them in a state of dependence, if not of servitude. But supposing enough left to enable a large family to live in competent plenty, yet, as they have been used to ostentation and luxury, that plenty which would otherwise have afforded comfort, and been considered as a blessing, is viewed in the light of pecuniary and meanness; and that middle station in which they were born, and might have enjoyed as much happiness as belongs to human nature, is considered by them as a fallen state. Consequently, instead of feeling and displaying a cheerful and contented gratitude, they murmur and repine at their unfortunate condition.

These I think affords a quiet conscience, health time one's own, or if not, contentedly, and moderately employed in various kinds; a habit of living ordinary occasions; an ab rational economy, to defr and expedient expences; humor, & aptitude to be offended, a preparation for one's family, sincerity & lence to mankind, and prepare this state and these w ed people of fashion, circumstances, distressed by ed about by various p fancies, without any anc frail bark from the violent. But it is not worth the comparison; let the votaries of vanity lence of the night seaso cline on their pillows, w the assembly are exting rattling of carriages are

BASSATERE, (St. On Sunday last arrived from Barbadoes, the bri Freeman, and Centre, the former Sir James F singer. Some part of landed here the same day to have landed the ren James' House in Sand Tuesday she was obliged consequence of the we since returned. We are sorry it is o lay before our readers, hurricane, of much lon nearly as fatal in its effe morable one in 1772. On Monday last, after

ed by their inability to render themselves useful in society, and to compensate the unkindness of their fortune by personal exertion; for they really had learned nothing but the arts of dress, and the expensive modes of fashionable life. Two of the sons were sent to the East Indies by the interest of a compassionate neighbour; one took up the highway, and after a narrow escape, was obliged to transport himself into Africa; the daughters went into service, but being above it, were discharged with insults; but sick of attempting in vain one died of disappointment, and the other sought dishonest bread in the misery of prostitution. So ends the splendour, the luxury, the pride of a family, which, if it could have been contented, with the comforts of a most valuable competency, might at this time have been flourishing in reputation, plenty and prosperity. I have known many cases where the misery of innocent children has been caused by the vanity of unthinking parents led astray, by the *ignis fatuus* of vanity, aping the manners of the high and fashionable life.

But what? is there no such thing as solid comfort with a moderate fortune, and in the middle state? Must we forever labour to leave the rank in which Providence has placed us, in order to relish our existence? Must we be guilty of injustice and cruelty, in order to be happy? Believe it not. Things are not so constituted. But the votaries of vanity, though they may possess a good share of natural understanding, are usually furnished but slenderly with philosophy and religion. They know not how to chuse for themselves the chief good but blindly following the multitude, suffer themselves to be led, in the journey of life, by the false light of a vapour, rather than by the certain guidance of the polar star, on the magnetic needle.

I wish I could induce them to consider duly the nature and value of solid comfort. But we do consider it, say they; we consider what pleases ourselves, and we pursue it with constancy. Are you convinced I ask in return, that what you pursue affords you pleasure? Is it not true, on the contrary, that you live rather to please others than yourselves? You certainly live in the eyes of others, as vain and proud of externals and of trifles, as yourselves and in their applause and admiration you place your happiness. So long as you can display the gaudy appearance of gaiety and ease, you patiently submit to the real and total want of them. Urge you then again, to pursue solid comforts, and relinquish vanity. You ask me to describe what I mean by solid comforts. It is easy enough to conceive them; but as you desire it, I will attempt the obvious enumeration and then leave you to your own dispassionate and unprejudiced reflections.

These I think affords solid comforts; a quiet conscience, health, liberty, one's time one's own, or if not, usefully and innocently, and moderately employed by others—a freedom from inordinate passions of all kinds; a habit of living within one's income, and of saving something for extraordinary occasions; an ability arising from rational economy, to defray all necessary and expedient expences; a habit of good humor, & aptitude to be pleased rather than offended; a preparation for adversity, love of one's family, sincerity to friends, benevolence to mankind, and piety to God. Compare this state and these with those of affected people of fashion, embarrassed in circumstances, distressed by vain cares, tossed about by various passions and vain fancies, without any anchor to keep their frail bark from the violence of every gust. But it is not worth while to dilate on the comparison; let the hearts of the deluded votaries of vanity decide in the silence of the night season, when they recline on their pillows, when the lights of the assembly are extinguished, & when the rattling of carriages are heard no more."

LUCUBRA.

BASSATERE, (St. Kitts) Sept. 7. On Sunday last arrived, in four days from Barbadoes, the brig Ceres, captain Freeman, and Centre, captain Prior. In the former Sir James Bontien came passenger. Some part of his baggage was landed here the same day, and the brig was to have landed the remaining part at St. James' House in Sandy Point, but on Tuesday she was obliged to put to sea in consequence of the weather, and has not since returned.

We are sorry it is our painful task to lay before our readers, an account of a hurricane, of much longer duration, and nearly as fatal in its effects as the ever memorable one in 1772.

On Monday last, afternoon, the weather

began to assume a very tempestuous aspect, and through the night the wind increased, and blew with great violence from the North and North West, accompanied with incessant showers of rain. Tuesday morning held forth no hopes of an intermission, as it had only changed its direction and blew with equal violence from the South West, varying frequently South.—In the early part of the day a schr. belonging to Mr. Chadwick, of St. Bartholomew's was forced on shore, and between two and three o'clock, the ship Beckford, Capt. Dixon, having on board 520 hogsheads of Sugar, and about 86 pipes of Madeira, was driven from her anchor, and forced on shore near Fort Smith, where she soon after went to pieces, hardly a vestige of her remaining—providentially capt. Dixon and his crew got safe on shore, and some part of the wine will be saved. A sloop belonging to Mr. M'Gie soon followed, and is since entirely destroyed.

The American brigs Centre and Ceres, to avoid the impending danger if possible, put to sea about this time, but the former could not make her escape as she was forced on shore, at Salt-Ponds, and has since gone to pieces. The approaching night presented a most gloomy appearance to the other ships in the Road, as every mark of destruction seemed to await them from the increasing violence of the wind and swell: they were seen, before the evening closed, to labour and pitch very much. About one o'clock that night, our anxiety was kept alive for the fate of the unfortunate persons on board them, as it then blew a perfect hurricane, almost every fence being blown down, several small houses carried away by the torrents of water that rushed down, occasioned by the unceasing deluge of rains, and many other houses entirely stripped.

Wednesday morning, presented a scene of horror to the imagination! Not a vessel in the road, and the beach entirely covered with Wreck! The William Pitt, captain Abercrombie, a ship loading here for London, lay on shore above the Pond; the Aurora, captain Thompson, a fine new ship her first voyage, with a cargo worth forty thousand pound sterling, also on shore lower down; and the Young Nicholas, (the ship recaptured and sent in here on the 6th ult. by his Majesty's ship Hippomenes, capt. Ayscough, with a valuable cargo of Mahogany and logwood on board) laying on the Bar, besides the above, we have to enumerate the loss of the ship Nelson, capt. Lennon, at Deep Bay: sloop William Ashton, capt. Hauit, of St. Croix, at Sandy Point: and at Salt Ponds, besides the brig above mentioned, are the wrecks of two American Schooners, Mr. Dawe's sloop Mr. Rogers brig Jason, Mr. Coventry's schooner, whose names we have not been able to learn.

Accounts received from the different quarters of the island, detail the many ravages made by the torrent of water from the mountains and the damages [more or less] sustained in the mills and works of almost every estate in the island. We cannot pretend to calculate the loss on this distressing occasion but suppose it will fall little short of 80 or 100,000. Sterling. It is with pleasure we state, that there have been but two victims who have lost their lives on this occasion; the one a white man who had the command of the prize ship Young Nicholas—the other a negro belonging to Douw Theroulde, Esq. We almost fear to hear the accounts from neighbouring islands, as no doubt they have suffered in proportion.

A Privateer, belonging to Mr. Dougall of Tortola, foundered in the gale, one negro only we can learn picked up; she was seen on Tuesday throwing her guns overboard.

NORFOLK. October 11.

Arrived Brig Albert, capt. Webb, 26 days from Surinam. Left there the brig Globe, Williams, of Philadelphia; schr. Mercury, Smith, of Norfolk; brig Hope Patterson of Providence. The brig Mark and Mary, Jenkins of New York, last from Cayenne, arrived in Surinam river the 10th Sept. Spoke Sept. 26, in lat. 23° 30', long 66° 30', the pilot boat schr. Eliza, from Baltimore, bound to St. Domingo. Oct. 6, in lat 34° 25', long 75° 20', spoke the British brig Polly and Susan, Cromerty, for Baltimore.

Notice.

The subscriber has removed his office to Royal Street, a few doors below King Street, opposite to Mr. M'Calls nail manufactory.

Geo. Youngs.

Oct. 13.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

September 12, in lat. 27° 35', long. 64° 39', captain Jordan, arrived at Portland, fel in with the wreck of the schr. Saucy Jack, captain Speaks, from Alexandria for St. Thomas. The crew consisting of the capt. and 5 men, had been on the wreck ten days, and were in a very distressed situation, when they were taken off by captain Jordan.

Captain Boardman, arrived at Newburyport, from Point Petre, informs that reports were in circulation there the day before he sailed, that the American prisoners who had been taken from the New York ship and brig, together with the crew of the Snake in the Grass, of Salem, carried in about the same time, had been liberated, and were about returning home.

Caution.—It is reported that a new species of swindling is in operation; that a number of men (supposed to be strangers in the town) are daily employed in this town in manufacturing spurious indigo. The composition is said to be principally starch, with the addition of indigo, logwood and alum. The appearance is (to those unacquainted with the article) not very unlike Spanish float indigo. It is however, lighter, softer and paler than the genuine. Great pains are taken to procure original packages (zeroons) to help through with the deception. It is further said that some of the aforesaid articles has been shipped to New-York, Salem, &c.

(Boston Paper.)

The following melancholy affair happened not long since in Laurens district, (S.C.) to some people of the name of Weston:—

One of them being engaged in the business of digging a well, which was sunk to the depth of thirty five feet, on descending about half way down complained that he felt very sick, took off his hat and fanned himself some time, and then attempted to return; but before he arrived at the top of the well, his strength failed and he fell to the bottom. A younger brother, about twelve or fourteen years of age, desired to be let down immediately in the bucket to try to save his brother; which being inadvertently granted, he remained at the bottom helpless with the first. A third came and went down with the same imprudence; but making signs of distress, he was immediately hauled up.

As he came to the top of the well, he would have shared the fate of his other two brothers had it not been for the bye-standers, who caught him as he was falling out of the bucket. A fourth went down, but with some more caution being tied in the bucket; when down, he placed the body of his younger brother so as to bring it up, although he appeared in the same state himself, and could not be brought to for many hours. The third came to himself in about half an hour, and said his younger brother was alive when he went to the bottom of the well. The fifth now came (a married man of about thirty) who having tied a handkerchief over his mouth, and fastened himself in the bucket, descended and brought up the other bodies.

From the Port Folio.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

Mr Editor,

The following pieces written by an American prisoner in Tripoli have been lately forwarded to me, from thence by a friend of mine, an officer of the late frigate Philadelphia.—I herewith subjoin an extract from the letter accompanying them, which contains the only account of the author I have yet received; and if you deem them worthy a place in your miscellany, you will be pleased to insert them.

Yours, &c.

Tripoli, Bushaw's Castle, March 28.

I cannot omit mentioning a marine, whose extraordinary merit has attracted the attention and notice of all the officers; his name is Ray; has once been in very good circumstances, but misfortunes have bro't him low, and obliged him to enter on board a man of war, in the capacity of a private in the marine corps. His story he keeps secret; he is a poet; since he has been a prisoner, he has written several pieces of considerable merit, among others there is one on "HILLIARD," a seaman who died in prison a few years ago; another called "The American captive in Tripoli," both of which I send you, and, in my opinion, they are all well worth reading.

Yours, &c.

Z E G Y

ON THE DEATH OF HILLIARD.

Hilliard of painful life bereft,
Is now a slave no more;
But, here no relative has left
His exit to deplore.

No parent, no fond brother stands
Around his clay cold bed;
No wife, with tender trembling hands
Supports his dying head.

No sister follows or attends
His melancholy bier;

Nor from a lover's eye descends
The soft distilling tear;

But foes, and of a bibrinous kind,
Surround him as he dies;
A horror to his fainting mind,
And to his closing eyes.

What though no monumental stone
Bespeaks a guilty name;

By splendid trophies basely won
Dann'd to eternal fame;

Yet if an honest heart he wore;
If virtue's paths he trod;
He was, so poets sung of yore,
The noblest work of God.

His fellow-pris'ners strove to cheer
His sad departing soul
And bade the sympathetic tear
In free profusion roll.

Mourn not, 'twas heaven's all wise behest,
And merciful decree
That gave his wearying sorrows rest,
And set the captive free.

DIED on Sunday morning the 14th inst. at Fredericksburg, William Drummond, Esq. a respectable merchant, a warm friend, and an honest man; his loss in Fredericksburg where he long resided, will be long felt, and much lamented by all who knew him.

Affize of Bread.

The 3d Loaf to weigh 11 ounces
JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

October 16.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 17th at 3 o'clock will publicly be sold on Messrs. Vorwell's wharf, & the highest bidder.

The Schr RACHEL, as she came from sea, on a credit of 3, 6 and nine months. And immediately after 40 hds. Rum, and 15 tons of Logwood, on a credit, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Oct. 16

Public Sale.

On Friday next will be sold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the Underwriters, One bale of Forrest Cloth, damaged on board the United States, Capt. Finley, from Liverpool.

Philip G. Marsteller.

October 16.

JAMES KENEDY, Sen.
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME ASORTMENT OF Gentlemen's and Ladies Morocco Pockt books of all sizes, ladies thread cases, purses and note cases, Silver pencil cases, best black and pencils, asles skin tablets, plated, japanned, wedgwood and pockt ink stands and sand boxes, wafer seals, pen knives, mathematical instruments in cases, Gunter's scales & dividers, Playing cards, very elegant paper and metal japanned tea trays, bread baskets, knife trays, tea caddies &c. Watch crystals and dials of all sizes, main springs for d.s. and a great variety of beads and necklaces.

Oct. 16.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Faquier county (Virginia) within six miles of Middleburg, on the 5th of August, a yellow-skinned negro woman of about 30 years of age, middle size, and of good appearance; has lost two of her fore teeth, opposite to each other in the upper and lower jaws, and has a scar across her left eye brow; a description of her clothes is thought unnecessary, as the will no doubt change them. She lived some years ago in Alexandria, and I expect is lurking about it, or the neighbourhood of Washington's Neck the residence of a former master. Masters of vessels and others are hereby cautioned from harboring or carrying her off, as in either event, any person so doing will be prosecuted therefore. The above reward will be given for securing said runaway in any jail so that I get her again.

James M'Clenahan.

Oct. 16.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States, for the Middle Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the first day of December 1800, in behalf of Archibald Henderson and Alexander Henderson, surviving partners of Hanford and Henderson, against Thomas James, and Elizabeth his Wife, who was Executrix of James Brent, deceased, who was Executor of John Berryman, deceased, Gilfan and Richard Berryman, sons and devisees of the said John Berryman, deceased,

Will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money on the 17th day of November next, at William's Tavern in the town of Dumfries, ALL THE LAND in Prince William County, devised by the said John Berryman, to be sold for the payment of his debts, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the above-mentioned Decree, the costs of Suit, and the expences attending the sale.

A copy.—(Signed)
BEN. MOSBY, Dcp. Marball,
For JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V. P. D.
October 1. (11.) sawds.

JOHNSON FAXON, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Per Schooner Alert, from Boston, and now offer
for Sale,
Mould and Dpt Candles in boxes,
N. E. Run in barrels and tierces,
Boston Beef and Pork,
200 casks of Lime, and Tar,
Wrapping Paper—Also
A general assortment of SHOES.
They have on hand a few Pipes Holland Gin,
and a few do. Cognac Brandy, which will be sold low for Cash, or approved Notes.
October 5.

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

	Dollars.
1 Prize, last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,	20,000
1 do	10,000
3 do	5,000
5 do	5,000 make
6 do	3,000
10 do	2,000
20 do	2,000
100 do	500
250 do	30
420 do	25
1,500 do	20
3,000 do	15
	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1000 having a blank to its number,	250
1 do after 2,000 do	250
1 do after 3,000 do	250
1 do after 4,000 do	250
1 do after 5,000 do	500
1 do after 6,000 do	500
1 do after 8,000 do	500
1 do after 10,000 do	500
1 do after 12,000 do	500
1 do after 13,000 do	500
1 do after 14,000 do	1,000
5,325 prizes	150,000
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.	
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,	150,000
N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.	

This Lottery has been authorized by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this State. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventure's chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804.

** Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen.

Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants,

jun. and Wm. Pritchard.

FOR SALE,

Either for Cash or on a Credit,

A second hand CHARIOT,

Well built and in good order—Also,

A pair of large BLACK HORSES accustomed

to draw together, and of quiet tempers.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 11.

TRAVELS IN GREECE.

PROPOSALS.
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE TRAVELS OF
Anacharsis the Younger,
IN GREECE:
During the middle of the fourth Century, before
the Christian Era,
With copious Notes and References.

BY
THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,
Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King
of France, and Member of the Royal
Academy of Incriptions and
Belles Lettres.
Translated from the French.
First American, from the fourth London edition,
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader exhibits a complete view of the antiquity manners, customs, religious ceremonies, laws arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period of its greatest splendour. A knowledge of these has hitherto been only attainable by a laborious perusal of writers who have been little solicitous to join entertainment with instruction. The Travels of Anacharsis, on the contrary, are so written, that the reader may frequently be induced to imagine he is perusing a work of mere amusement, invention, and fancy; till his eye glances to the bottom of the page, when he perceives there is scarcely a sentence, and not a single fact or circumstance, but is supported by the authority of some ancient author. The amazing number of these quotations may, perhaps at first sight, seem to have been unnecessary, and to have more the appearance of a parade of erudition, than to be of any real utility: but it is to be remembered that, at the same time that they must be highly acceptable to the man of real learning, by enabling him to refer immediately to the original author, they are extremely useful, nay, we may say, absolutely necessary, even to such readers as can never be supposed to have any intention to consult the authorities quoted; as they clearly shew that such an idea, or such a circumstance, is not merely a decoration or the offspring of the fancy of the author, but immediately taken from some ancient writer, and therefore perfectly accordant to the general scope and plan of the work.

TERMS.

- The first Edition in America of Anacharsis's Travels, will be comprised in four Vols octavo.
- It shall be printed on handsome wove paper and a new type casting for the purpose. Each Volume will contain about 400 pages.
- The price to Subscribers, per Vol. bound and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1 dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery of each Volume.
- The European Edition sells at 12 dollars per set.
- There shall be a handsome Map of Greece given with the first Volume, to be executed by one of the best Engravers.
- Those who obtain ten Subscribers and become responsible for the payment of the same shall receive one copy gratis. The work is now at Press, and shall be finished with all possible dispatch.

Subscriptions to the above work received at Robert & John Gray's book Store, Alexandria.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the brig Rachel from Cadiz,
FRESH LEMONS

And Muscadel and Bloom RAISINS,
by the box or retail,

Very nice, fresh OLIVES by the jar :
And from Amsterdam, by the Brother's
Return,

REAL HOLLAND GIN,
EMPTY GIN CASES.

And GLASS WARE assorted.

On Hand, as usual,
Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds, Nuts,
Fruit, Spanish Segars (first quality) by the box
or retail, with all kind of GROCERIES.

ALSO,

Fine fat Mackarel and Old Codfish,
for family use.

Abel Willis.

August 20.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

On the sixth day of November next, if fair, it not on the next fair day, on the premises, at the intersection of Water and Wolfe Streets, in the town of Alexandria,

SUNDRY LOTS,

with some improvements, belonging to the heirs of Jonathan Hall, deceased. A small part of the purchase money will be required on making a good title; for the remainder a liberal credit will be given.

By order of the Heirs.

George Gilpin.

Sept. 5.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has for sale at his store on Kirk's wharf, betwne

Duke and Wolfe Streets,

Philadelphia and Swedish Bar Iron,
Wrought Nails by the cask—8d, 1od, 12d and
20d.

Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

Clover Seed in tierces and barrels.

He gives cash for Wheat, Rye and Indian

Corn.

For sale a lot on Water Street joining Major Lancaster, 23 feet front and 90 feet deep, with an ally on the south end and one on the north side, with two tenements on it subject to a ground rent of fifty nine dollars, 400 dollars will be taken in cash for this property, or Alexandria Marine Insurance Shares at par; several lots in good situations for sale or rent, also for sale two ground rents well secured, the amount per annum 33 dollars and 34 cents each, for which 10 years purchase will be accepted.

10th mo. 2d. 1aw34

Fairfax Court House Races.

WILL be run for, over a handsome Course at Fairfax Court-House, on Thursday the 18th day of October next, a purse of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, free for colts only, or such as have never won a purse, two mile heats, and on Friday the 12th, (the next day) a purse of EIGHTY DOLLARS, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

Non subscribers to pay double entrance.

Thomas G. S. Tyler,

Secretary.

Sept. 22. 2aw2w

ELECTRICITY!

In PARALYTIC, & all nervous diseases, even mental derangement and loss of use of limbs have been restored. GLANDULAR and other TUMORS, SCHROPHULOUS ULCERS, and WHITE SWELLING OF THE JOINTS, INFLAMMATIONS OF THE EYES, and OBSTRUCTED VISIONS, DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EARS—PERIODICAL PAINS in the head CURED. Benefits derived from ELECTRICITY are daily increasing, in cases eluding every other means. And should some late extraordinary reliefs in ASTHMA, and other diseases of the lungs be confirmed, its usefulness must be extended to benefits hitherto not contemplated. As a particular account is taken it may be referred to and patients also.

Hours of Electrifying, from 9 to 12 A. M.

and 4 to 6 P. M.

Patent Perpendicular teeth Extractor.

By this means the long desired object of extraction is obtained, and the Gums and Jaw preserved from the common injuries. Apply to

C. DOUGLAS.

Lower End of Prince street,

Where a room is set apart for Electrical experiments.

October 9. 2aw3w

LEONARD-TOWN

JOCKEY CLUB RACES:

ON the third Tuesday in October next, a purse of Forty Guineas will be run for over the Leonard-town course the four mile heats, and on Wednesday the following day a purse of Twenty Guineas will be run for over the same course the two mile heats, agreeably to the rules of the said Club.

Enoch I. Millard, Sec'y

Leonard town, August 21. 1aw7w

Notice.

FAR advanced in years, and anxious to settle all my old accounts during my life, I most earnestly and respectfully request all those who have open accounts with me, for services rendered prior to the 9th of June, 1802, (the date of the commencement of my co-partnership with DR. WASHINGTON,) to call and ascertain the balance due; where it is not convenient to pay, it is hoped that some acknowledgement of the debt will be given to prevent future dispute.

I wish to employ a man to take charge of a small FARM and a few hands at the mouth of Hunting Creek, near Alexandria. A man capable of managing a large Garden will be preferred.

James Craik.

October 1. 2aw16

This is to give Notice.

That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of John King late of the said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at or before the 4th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of October, 1804.

Jane Hearlihy, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

October 4. 1aw6w

This is to give Notice.

That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Morris Hearlihy, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 4th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of October, 1804.

Jane Hearlihy, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

October 4. 1aw6w

BENNETT & WATTS,

Have imported per the Thetis from London, United States from Liverpool, a considerate part of their FALL GOODS—

Among which are:

Plain and embossed Cambricks,

Laced Cambrick Muslins,

Lutestrings, Sattins, Pealings and Saranets,

Laces and Veils,

Worsted and Yarn Hosiery,

Rose and Duffil Blankets,

Kerleys and Halticks,

Silk and Leather Gloves,

Silk Molekins, and fashionable London Swansdowns,

Twist, Sewing Silk and Threads, Tapes and Bobbins,

Dimities and Shirting Cottons,

A very elegant assortment of Manchester and Patent Cords,

Carpets and Carpeting,

Patent and common Elastic Suspenders,

Irish Linens and Sheetings,

Diaper